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| 10/603,451  | 06/25/2003  | Chang Heui Hong      | 2060-3-51                   | 4369             |
| 35884 7590 04/11/2007<br>LEE, HONG, DEGERMAN, KANG & SCHMADEKA<br>801 S. FIGUEROA STREET<br>12TH FLOOR<br>LOS ANGELES, CA 90017 |             |                      | EXAMINER<br>WANG, JIN CHENG |                  |
|   |             |                      | ART UNIT                    | PAPER NUMBER     |
|   |             |                      | 2628                        |                  |

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| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | MAIL DATE  | DELIVERY MODE |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/603,451

**Applicant(s)**

HONG, CHANG HEUI

**Examiner**

Jin-Cheng Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 51-70 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 51-70 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/14/2007 has been entered. Claims 1-50 have been canceled. Claims 51-70 have been newly added. Claims 51-70 are pending in the application.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed Feb. 14, 2007 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

As address below, the Claim 1 is unpatentable over Uyehara et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,154,214 (hereinafter Uyehara) in view of Register U.S. Patent No. 5,661,632 (hereinafter Register).

As addressed below, Uyehara discloses a method of controlling image display on a hand-held mobile communication terminal, the method comprising:

Displaying a first image on a display screen of a hand-held mobile communication terminal configured to communicate voice data in a wireless communication network (*column 4, lines 60-65 and column 5, lines 1-10 wherein the device plays sound clips and includes a speech synthesizer to communicate audible output or digital audio signals; column 4, lines 35-50*

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*wherein the device directly downloads graphics images from the Internet*), wherein the first image comprises a photographic image (column 4, lines 60-65 wherein the graphics image includes a photographic image);

Displaying a second image in a first display area of the display screen (Figs. 17-18), in response to a user interacting with the mobile communication terminal to affirmatively control at least a first and a second direction of rotation for an image displayed on the display screen (column 12, lines 1-33), wherein the second image comprises a rotated version of the first image relative to the display screen (Figs. 17-18),

Wherein at least one of a first length and a second length of the second image is adjusted in size so that the second image is displayed in entirety in the first display area of the display screen (Due to 112 rejection, the limitation is given the broadest reasonable interpretation, see Figs. 17-18), and

Displaying at least first and second icons in a second display area of the display screen (Fig. 17 discloses four fixed icons; see column 6, lines 9-20), wherein the first and second display areas are non-overlapping (rotation icon 80 is non-overlapping with the image having the text area; see Figs. 17-18; additionally the soft keys/icons are overlapped with the image having the text area) and the second display area is positioned between the first display area and at least one edge of the display screen (Figs. 17-18), and wherein the first and second icons are associated with a function for controlling image display on the hand-held mobile communication terminal (column 12).

In other words, Uyehara further discloses rotating a first image displayed on the display unit (*e.g., rotating the first image displayed on the Fig. 17*), in a first direction (*e.g., in a portrait*

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*mode) relative to the display unit, to display a second image (in response to the user's pressing of the orientation key 80 to display a second image in landscape mode) and adjusting dimension and orientation of the second image relative to dimensions of the display unit (the dimensional configuration of the image displayed in Fig. 18 are different from the dimensional configuration of the first image displayed in Fig. 17 in the portrait mode and the texts are redisplayed with the orientation shown in Fig. 18, see column 12. Adjusting the display orientation of the first image also adjusts the dimensional configuration of the second image in Fig. 18 in accordance with the width and height of the display unit).*

Uyehara discloses an orientation key 80 and a plurality of software controlled markers 240-246 in response to the pressing of the orientation key 80 to control the rotation orientation of the image. The markers are software control keys (soft keys) in which the user can tap or touch (e.g., column 12, lines 20-21 and column 12, lines 50-57). The plurality of markers include a first and second orientation markers performing the same function as the first and second direction keys of performing clockwise or counter-clockwise rotation of the image (See column 6, lines 10-36). The plurality of markers also include a third and fourth orientation markers performing the same function as the third and fourth direction keys of performing 180 degree rotation or 0 degree rotation to return to its original orientation (column 6, lines 21-36). These four markers are software controlled to indicate direction or orientation in which the first image in Fig. 17 is rotated.

Although Uyehara does not explicitly disclose the graphical orientation markers 240-246 are not overlapping with the image having the text area, Uyehara explicitly teaches the rotation icon and hotkey icon 82 are displayed in a second display area.

Register discloses icons are separately displayed from the image areas (See Register Figs. 4-5).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the software controlled markers of Uyehara with any forms of keys. Whatever arrangement/placement of the keys on the mobile device do not matter as long as they are used to perform the same functions, i.e., rotating the image in clockwise direction, counter-clockwise direction etc. One of the ordinary skill in art realizes that locations for placing the keys/icons on the mobile device can be changed. As to the use of the keys/icons instead of the orientation key in combination with the markers, one of the ordinary skill in the art realizes that markers are software controlled markers which can be tapped to issue commands to control the image orientation performing the same function of the keys. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to select a text orientation which corresponds to the user's preferred device orientation and gripping method (Uyehara column 6, lines 21-36 and Register Figs. 4-5).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 51-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in

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the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

For example, the base claim 51 recites, “at least one of a first length and a second length of the second image is adjusted in size so that the second image is displayed in entirety in the first display area of the display screen” and “wherein the first and second display areas are non-overlapping.” The claim 52 recites “wherein the first image and the second image have approximately same aspect ratio.”

However, according to applicant’s specification, the aspect ratio of the second image is different from the aspect ratio of the first image (See for example Paragraph 0024-0027 of the applicant’s specification). Moreover, the first length and the second length of the second image cannot be determined from applicant’s specification. Finally, applicant’s specification does not support the limitation of “wherein the first and second display areas are non-overlapping.”

The claims 52-56 depend upon the claim 51 and are rejected due to their dependency on the claim 51.

The claim 57 further recites “wherein at least one of a width and a height of the second image is adjusted in size so that the second image is displayed in the first display area, and wherein the second image has approximately same aspect ratio as the first image.” However, the second image has approximately same aspect ratio as the first image implies that a width and a height of the second image is not adjusted in size and thus the limitation is not supported by applicant’s specification.

The claim 58 is also subject to the same rationale of rejection set forth in the claim 51.

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The claims 58-63 depend upon the claim 57 and are rejected due to their dependency on the claim 57.

The claim 64 recites “wherein at least one of a first length and a second length of the second image is adjusted in size for the second image to be displayed in a first display area of the display screen so that the second image has approximately same aspect ratio as the first image” and “wherein at least one of a first length and a second length of the third image is adjusted in size for the third image to be displayed in the first display area of the display screen so that the third image has approximately same aspect ratio as the second image”. The claim 64 is subject to the same rationale of rejection set forth in the claim 57.

The claims 65-70 depend upon the claim 64 and are rejected due to their dependency on the claim 64.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 53 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claim 53 recites, “the first length of the second image is approximately equal to a first length of the display screen, and the second length of the second image is approximately equal to square of the first length of the display screen divided by a second length of the display screen.” However, this limitation is in direct contradictory with the limitation that “the first

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image and the second image have approximately same aspect ratio” set forth in the claim 52 upon which the claim 53 is dependent. Clarification is required.

The claim 60 is subject to the same rationale of rejection set forth in the claim 53.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 51-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uyehara et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,154,214 (hereinafter Uyehara) in view of Register U.S. Patent No. 5,661,632 (hereinafter Register).

Re Claim 51:

Uyehara discloses a method of controlling image display on a hand-held mobile communication terminal, the method comprising:

Displaying a first image on a display screen of a hand-held mobile communication terminal configured to communicate voice data in a wireless communication network (*column 4, lines 60-65 and column 5, lines 1-10 wherein the device plays sound clips and includes a speech synthesizer to communicate audible output or digital audio signals; column 4, lines 35-50 wherein the device directly downloads graphics images from the Internet*), wherein the first

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image comprises a photographic image (column 4, lines 60-65 wherein the graphics image include a photographic image);

Displaying a second image in a first display area of the display screen (Figs. 17-18), in response to a user interacting with the mobile communication terminal to affirmatively control at least a first and a second direction of rotation for an image displayed on the display screen (column 12, lines 1-33), wherein the second image comprises a rotated version of the first image relative to the display screen (Figs. 17-18),

Wherein at least one of a first length and a second length of the second image is adjusted in size so that the second image is displayed in entirety in the first display area of the display screen (Due to 112 rejection, the limitation is given the broadest reasonable interpretation, see Figs. 17-18), and

Displaying at least first and second icons in a second display area of the display screen (Fig. 17 discloses four fixed icons; see column 6, lines 9-20), wherein the first and second display areas are non-overlapping (rotation icon 80 is non-overlapping with the image having the text area; see Figs. 17-18; additionally the soft keys/icons are overlapped with the image having the text area; column 12, lines 1-35 and column 6, lines 9-20) and the second display area is positioned between the first display area and at least one edge of the display screen (Figs. 17-18; column 12, lines 1-35 and column 6, lines 9-20), and wherein the first and second icons are associated with a function for controlling image display on the hand-held mobile communication terminal (column 12, lines 1-35 and column 6, lines 9-20).

In other words, Uyehara further discloses rotating a first image displayed on the display unit (*e.g., rotating the first image displayed on the Fig. 17*), in a first direction (*e.g., in a portrait*

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*mode) relative to the display unit, to display a second image (in response to the user's pressing of the orientation key 80 to display a second image in landscape mode) and adjusting dimension and orientation of the second image relative to dimensions of the display unit (the dimensional configuration of the image displayed in Fig. 18 are different from the dimensional configuration of the first image displayed in Fig. 17 in the portrait mode and the texts are redisplayed with the orientation shown in Fig. 18, see column 12. Adjusting the display orientation of the first image also adjusts the dimensional configuration of the second image in Fig. 18 in accordance with the width and height of the display unit).*

Uyehara discloses an orientation key 80 and a plurality of software controlled markers 240-246 in response to the pressing of the orientation key 80 to control the rotation orientation of the image. The plurality of markers are software control keys (soft keys) in which the user can tap or touch (e.g., column 12, lines 20-21 and column 12, lines 50-57). The plurality of markers include a first and second orientation markers performing the same function as the first and second direction keys of performing clockwise or counter-clockwise rotation of the image (See column 6, lines 10-36). The plurality of markers also include a third and fourth orientation markers performing the same function as the third and fourth direction keys of performing 180 degree rotation or 0 degree rotation to return to its original orientation (column 6, lines 21-36). These four markers are software controlled to indicate direction or orientation in which the first image in Fig. 17 is rotated.

Although Uyehara does not explicitly discloses the graphical orientation markers 240-246 are not overlapping with the image having the text area, Uyehara explicitly teaches the rotation icon and hotkey icon 82 are displayed in a second display area.

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Register discloses icons are separately displayed from the image areas (See Register Figs. 4-5).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the software controlled markers of Uyehara with any forms of keys. Whatever arrangement/placement of the keys on the mobile device do not matter as long as they are used to perform the same functions, i.e., rotating the image in clockwise direction, counter-clockwise direction etc. One of the ordinary skill in art realizes that locations for placing the keys/icons on the mobile device can be changed. As to the use of the keys/icons instead of the orientation key in combination with the markers, one of the ordinary skill in the art realizes that markers are software controlled markers which can be tapped to issue commands to control the image orientation performing the same function of the keys. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to select a text orientation which corresponds to the user's preferred device orientation and gripping method (Uyehara column 6, lines 21-36 and Register Figs. 4-5).

Claim 52:

Uyehara is silent to the claim limitation "wherein the first image and the second image have the approximately same width-height aspect ratio."

Uyehara discloses the first image in Fig. 17 having a height C and a width D and the displayed image of Fig. 18 also has height C and width D. In view of the above teaching of Uyehara, **the second image in Fig. 18 has the same width-height aspect ratio as the first**

image in Fig. 17. Therefore, Uyehara at least implicitly teaches or suggests the claim limitation wherein the second image has the same width-height aspect ratio as the first image.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to maintain the same width-height aspect ratio for the rotated second image as the first image such that the original image remains un-scaled while being rotated (See Register Figs. 1-5 and Uyehara Figs. 17-18).

Claim 54:

The claim 54 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 51 except additional claim limitation that the first and second icons are displayed in the second display area, in response to user interaction with the hand-held mobile communication terminal.

However, Register further discloses the claim limitation that the first and second icons are displayed in the second display area, in response to user interaction with the hand-held mobile communication terminal (*Register Figs. 4-5 wherein the first and second icons in Fig. 5 are displayed in the second display area in response to user interaction with the hand-held mobile communication terminal in Fig. 4*).

Claim 55:

The claim 55 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 51 except additional claim limitation that the user interaction with the hand-held mobile communication terminal comprises changing a display orientation of a displayed image in the first area relative to the hand-held mobile communication terminal. However, Register further discloses the claim limitation that the user interaction with the hand-held mobile communication terminal comprises changing a display orientation of a displayed image in the first area relative to the hand-held

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mobile communication terminal (*Register Figs. 4-5; column 3, lines 1-10 and column 4, lines 1-15*).

Claim 56:

The claim 56 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 51 except additional claim limitation of a soft key. However, Register and Uyehara further discloses the claim limitation of a soft key (*Register Figs. 4-5 and Uyehara Figs. 17-18; column 6, lines 9-20*).

Re Claims 57 and 64:

Uyehara teaches a method of controlling image display on a hand-held mobile communication terminal, the method comprising:

Displaying a first image on a display screen of a hand-held mobile communication terminal in a first orientation relative to the display screen (*See Figs. 17-18*), wherein the first image comprises a photographic image (*See column 4, lines 60-65*);

Displaying a second image in a first display area of the display screen in response to a user interacting with at least one key (e.g., softkeys, hotkey, orientation key etc; *column 12, lines 1-35 and column 6, lines 9-20*) on a keypad (touch keypad) of the hand-held mobile communication terminal, wherein the second image comprises the first image displayed in a second orientation relative to the display screen, wherein the second orientation is different from the first orientation (*Figs. 17-18; column 12, lines 1-35 and column 6, lines 9-20*),

Wherein at least one of a width and a height of the second image is adjusted in size so that the second image is displayed in the first display area, and wherein the second image has approximately same aspect ratio as the first image (*Figs. 17-18*).

Uyehara is silent to the claim limitation “wherein the first image and the second image have the approximately same width-height aspect ratio” and “a keypad”.

Register teaches a method of controlling image display on a hand-held mobile communication terminal, the method comprising:

Displaying a first image on a display screen of a hand-held mobile communication terminal in a first orientation relative to the display screen (See Figs. 4-5), wherein the first image comprises a photographic image (See Figs. 4-5);

Displaying a second image in a first display area of the display screen in response to a user interacting with at least one key on a keypad of the hand-held mobile communication terminal (column 3-4 and Figs. 4-5 having keys on a keypad), wherein the second image comprises the first image displayed in a second orientation relative to the display screen, wherein the second orientation is different from the first orientation (Figs. 4-5),

Wherein at least one of a width and a height of the second image is adjusted in size so that the second image is displayed in the first display area, and wherein the second image has approximately same aspect ratio as the first image (Figs. 4-5).

Uyehara discloses the first image in Fig. 17 having a width C and a height D and the displayed image of Fig. 18 also has width C and height D. In view of the above teaching of Uyehara, **the second image in Fig. 18 has the same width-height aspect ratio as the first image in Fig. 17.** Therefore, Uyehara at least implicitly teaches or suggests the claim limitation wherein the second image has the same width-height aspect ratio as the first image.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to maintain the same width-height aspect ratio for the rotated second image as the first image such that the original

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image remains un-scaled while being rotated (See Register Figs. 1-5 and Uyehara Figs. 17-18; column 12, lines 1-35 and column 6, lines 9-20).

Claim 58:

Although Uyehara does not explicitly disclose the graphical orientation markers 240-246 are not overlapping with the image having the text area, Uyehara explicitly teaches the rotation icon and hotkey icon 82 are displayed in a second display area.

Register discloses icons are separately displayed from the image areas (See Register Figs. 4-5).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the software controlled markers of Uyehara with any forms of keys. Whatever arrangement/placement of the keys on the mobile device do not matter as long as they are used to perform the same functions, i.e., rotating the image in clockwise direction, counter-clockwise direction etc. One of the ordinary skill in art realizes that locations for placing the keys/icons on the mobile device can be changed. As to the use of the keys/icons instead of the orientation key in combination with the markers, one of the ordinary skill in the art realizes that markers are software controlled markers which can be tapped to issue commands to control the image orientation performing the same function of the keys. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to select a text orientation which corresponds to the user's preferred device orientation and gripping method (Uyehara column 6, lines 21-36 and Register Figs. 4-5).

Claim 59:

The claim 59 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 58 except additional claim limitation that the second display area is positioned between the first display area and at least one edge of the display screen. However, Uyehara further discloses the claim limitation that the second display area is positioned between the first display area and at least one edge of the display screen (Uyehara Figs. 17-18; Uyehara Figs. 17-18; column 12, lines 1-35 and column 6, lines 9-20).

Claim 61:

The claim 61 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 58 except additional claim limitation of a soft key. However, Register and Uyehara further discloses the claim limitation of a soft key (Register Figs. 4-5 and Uyehara Figs. 17-18 and column 6, lines 9-20).

Claim 62:

The claim 62 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 57 except additional claim limitation that the second orientation corresponds to a clockwise rotated version of the first image relative to the first orientation. However, Register and Uyehara further disclose the claim limitation that the second orientation corresponds to a clockwise rotated version of the first image relative to the first orientation (Register column 3, lines 5-10; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Claim 63:

The claim 63 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 57 except additional claim limitation that the second orientation corresponds to a counter-clockwise rotated version of the first image relative to the first orientation. However, Register and Uyehara further

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disclose the claim limitation that the second orientation corresponds to a counter-clockwise rotated version of the first image relative to the first orientation (Register column 3, lines 5-10; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Claim 65:

The claim 65 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 64 except additional claim limitation that the second direction is opposite to the first direction. However, Register and Uyehara further disclose the claim limitation that the second direction is opposite to the first direction (Register column 3, lines 5-10; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Claim 66:

The claim 66 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 64 except additional claim limitation that the first direction corresponds to a clockwise direction of rotation. However, Register and Uyehara further disclose the claim limitation that the first direction corresponds to a clockwise direction of rotation (Register column 4, lines 1-13; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Claim 67:

The claim 67 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 64 except additional claim limitation that the first direction corresponds to a counter-clockwise direction of rotation. However, Register and Uyehara further disclose the claim limitation that the first

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direction corresponds to a counter-clockwise direction of rotation (Register column 3, lines 1-10; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Claim 68:

The claim 68 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 66 except additional claim limitation that the first direction corresponds to a counter-clockwise direction of rotation. However, Register and Uyehara further disclose the claim limitation that the first direction corresponds to a counter-clockwise direction of rotation (Register column 3, lines 1-10; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Claim 69:

The claim 69 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 66 except additional claim limitation that the first direction corresponds to a clockwise direction of rotation. However, Register and Uyehara further disclose the claim limitation that the first direction corresponds to a clockwise direction of rotation (Register column 4, lines 1-13; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Claim 70:

The claim 70 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 67 except additional claim limitation of displaying a soft key on the display screen, wherein the soft key is associated with a function for controlling image display on the hand-held mobile communication terminal. However, Register and Uyehara further discloses the claim limitation of displaying a soft key on the display screen, wherein the soft key is associated with a function for controlling image display on the hand-held mobile communication terminal (Register Figs. 4-5; Uyehara column 12, lines 1-35 and Figs. 17-18).

Re Claims 53 and 60:

Register discloses the second image in Fig. 5 has a width C and a height D and the first image in Fig. 4 has width A and a height B in which the width C of the second image corresponds with the width A of the display and the height D of the second image corresponds with the height B. It would have been obvious to see from the first image of Fig. 4 and the second image of Fig. 5 to see C is approximately equal to A and D is approximately equal to B. Thus, D is approximately equal to  $A \cdot A/B$  as claimed.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7665. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 6:30 (Mon-Thu).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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jcw

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Imery", is written over the printed name "Imery".